

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1863.

[No. 948.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfstiches,	Bedticks,
Seamstuffs,	Oznaburghs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Mullin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worked and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Dec. 27.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap } in boxes,

Mould and dip'd Candles }

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseys, Duffels,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silfies do.

Oznaburghs and Ticklenburgs,

Mullins and Mullin Hand'ls,

India Mullins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 27.

Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Dec. 2.

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of

Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,

suited to the season

Oct. 17.

JUST PUBLISHED

By COTTON AND STEWART, and for Sale at their Store.

DEATH ABOLISHED;

A SERMON,

Occasioned by the sickness which prevailed at Alexandria, during the months of August, September, and October; giving a detail of that sickness, and of some of the views of Providence in such calamitous visitations.

With an Appendix,

Containing facts, relative to the origin of the sickness, the extent of the mortality, the labors of the Committee of Health, and the contributions for the relief of the poor.

By James Muir, D. D.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

December 1.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Has for sale, at the corner of Prince and Union Streets,

9 bales India cottons
One case bandanna handkerchiefs,
China, Longee and Puheat do.
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 cases fur hats,
Table and tea sets china,
Barrels East India Sugar,
Kegs raisins, dipped candles and soap,
Country gin, Malaga wine,
Red soap, leather, and about 3 tons first quality Russia cordage, well assorted, which will be sold cheap,
Dec. 5.

Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.

Just received, per the brig Celia,
Capt. Bowen, from Malaga,
100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
100 half gr. do.
20 gr. casks Mountain Wine of a superior quality,
50 baskets Almonds,
100 frails Figs,
150 quarter bls. Raisins,
200 boxes Muscatel do.
200 do. Bloom do.
15 boxes Lemons,
which will begin landing this day at our wharf.

J. and T. Vowell.

Who have also on Hand,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback,
Muscovado Sugar in tierces and bls. superior old Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt, mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beef, Russia Duck, white Russia Sheetings, Drillings, Raven duck, &c. &c.
Dec. 9.

TOWNSEND & PLUMB

Respectfully inform the public that they have just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax street, near the corner of Prince street, a handsome assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

SHOES:

Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and without heels.

Spangled kid, with and without heels.

Misses Morocco and leather.

Mens' fine and coarse Shoes.

Boys' do. do.

Childrens' Morocco and leather, with a number of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.

Great attention will be paid to those who will please to favour them with their custom.

Oct. 29.

d3m

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

HAVE RETURNED TO TOWN,

And are now opening, and will be ready for sale in a few days,

Their Fall supply of Goods:

Consisting of superfine cloths, second do. coatings, farnoughts, duffie blankets, point and rose do. striped kerseys, plaids, half thicks, caddars, kerseymers, fawnskins, velvets, corduroys and thickfets, Scotch carpeting, Brussels do. fluffs and corded dimities, canvas and twine, German linens, fine and sewing twine, threads and sewing filks.

And have on Hand,

70 hhds. Sugar,

4 do. Jamaica Rum,

17000 lbs. Green Coffee,

2000 bushels salt.

Oct. 26.

JOHN G. LADD

Has for sale at his warehouse, Prince street wharf,

3000 bushels coarse Salt,

15 hhds W. India Rum,

30 pipes best Holland Gin,

150 bls. Beef and Pork,

A quantity of Seal Leather and Shoes of all sorts,

50 pieces of Russia Duck,

100 boxes mould and dip'd tallow Candles,

50 do. Spermaceti do.

7 hhds. and 80 bls. Sugar,

10 do. Molasses,

2 tons of Cordage assorted,

2 cases bandanna Handkerchiefs,

7 bales India Cottons,

1 box Perfumery, 1 do. Fans,

A few Feather Beds with Pillows and Bolsters of the best Ticking,

An assortment of playing and blank Cards,

Bar Iron, Stone Lime refined,

Salt Petre, Ground Ginger, Pearl Ash,

Rice, Starch, Writing Paper, Glafs, Hops,

Cotton Yarn assorted, &c. &c.

Nov. 1.

d

Printing in all its variety

executed at this office with neat-

ness and dispatch.

Just Received,

Muscadel and Bloom Raisins by the box,
Fresh Peaches, English Grapes by the jar or pound,
Olives just from Malaga,
English Walnuts and Figs,
Large Oranges, Limes and Lemons,
R. I. Apples by the barrel,
Do. Cheese, Potatoes, Cranberries,
Onions, and best dried Codfish for family use.

A. WILLIS.

Dec. 13.

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within one door of Washington Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15.

JAMES S. SCOTT

TAILOR,

Has received his FALL assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, by the yard, or make up, on the shortest notice to suit the taste of any:

Amongst which are the following:

SUPERFINE black, blue, drab, claret, cinnamon, bottle green, different shades; light, dark, and Oxford mixtures; also, one piece super fine milled French blue, suitable for cloaks; cassimeres, velvets, velveteens and cords all colors; fancy fawnskins, Russian ditto, silk moullet & velvet;—with a number of different coloured coatings and napt frizes, some of which are milled;—flannels, twilled and plain, fashionable and plain buttons, &c. &c.

Four good Journeymen wanted immediately.

October 27.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30.

Just received,

And for sale by Wm. HARTSHORNE,
A few hundred bushels

RHODE ISLAND POTATOES.

11th M. 10.

Wm. H. and ENOCH M. LYLES,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Franklin, from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their NEW STORE, on KING STREET, next door to BENNETT and WATTS'S,

A general and well selected Assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Nov. 5.

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30.

JONAH THOMPSON & SON

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the late arrivals, their assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which are now opening at their Warehouse the upper end of Fairfax street.

Oct. 26.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

B O B,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents him, readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good clothing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessory to his concealment.

Captains of vessels, &c. are forewarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESON.

Nov. 15.

For Charter or Sale,

THE SHIP

PRESIDENT,

About 240 tons burthen—Two years old, and a fast sailer.

For sale on very moderate terms if taken away immediately.

About 1500 bushels Lisbon Salt,

And 50 barrels PORK.

Wm. HODGSON.

Dec. 20.

For New-York,

The Sloop Patient Sally,

Michael Fisher, Master.

Will sail in 3 or 4 days.

For passage only, apply to the captain on board at Vowell's wharf, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Dec. 17.

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner Patience,

107 tons burthen, sixteen months old,

sails fast and is in fine order to receive a cargo. For terms apply on board at Herbert's wharf, or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Dec. 10.

For New-York,

The Brig CYRUS,

JOHN JOHNSON, Master.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the master on board, lying at C. I. Ricketts' wharf, or to

J. G. LADD.

Nov. 25.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner POLLY,

J. SHUA BANGS, Master.

Will sail in five days.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Lawton and Smoot's wharf, or to

JOHN G. LADD.

December 17.

NOTICE.

I do hereby forewarn any person or persons from trusting my wife Mary Wiggins, on my account; if they do I shall not consider myself liable.

Wm. WIGGINS.

Dec. 28.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the Case of JAMES SMITH, a Bankrupt, WHEREAS

a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against James Smith, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, Merchant, and he having been declared a Bankrupt—he is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners, in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 9th, and Saturday the 17th days of the present month, December, and Monday, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on each day, at the Commissioner's Office, (the house of Benjamin Parke) in the town of Fredericksburg—and make a full disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors may attend to prove their debts; at the second meeting to choose assignees; and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall direct.

BENJAMIN PARKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, }
Fredericksburg, Dec. 1, 1863.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th of July, a negro man named

MOSES:

he is a tall bony man, about 6 feet high, not very fleshy, has a remarkable scar across the middle of his nose, his hair long and fair for that of a Negro, though not tied. He has been several times seen looking about Alexandria.

Any person who will deliver me the said Negro, or secure him and give me information thereof, shall receive the above reward.

AUG. J. SMITH.

Fairfax County,

Aug. 3.

Cash given for clean linen rags at office.

Public Sale.

On Monday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the dwelling house of Capt. Wattle, Prince street, A variety of good Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz. Sideboards, chairs, beds, bedsteads, &c. &c. PHILIP G. MARSTELLER. December 29.

The above sale is unavoidably postponed till Thursday the 5th of next month, at 10 o'clock. December 30.

Public Sale.

On Friday the 6th of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the late dwelling house of D. Graham, Water street, A large boiling of unfinished Soap, together with the materials of a Soap and Candle Manufactory, and two Franklin Stoves, &c. P. G. MARSTELLER. Dec. 29.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

Has just received and for Sale, 40 barrels No. 1 Beef, 4 pipes Cogniac Brandy, 45 bags Pepper, 6 boxes women's Morocco Shoes, And a handsome assortment of India GOODS. Dec. 27.

Fairfax Court House.

I wish to Rent, for one or a term of years, the House and premises at present occupied as a TAVERN at this place. The buildings are large and convenient, and others, if necessary, will be made to accommodate a good tenant. Perhaps no situation in the country promises greater advantages in the Public Line; it being now determined that the paved Turnpike Road is to pass this route. Any person qualified for the undertaking, and who wishes such a situation, will please to make application to the subscriber, near the Court House. A store house and land for cultivation, can also be had, if required. Richard Ratcliff. Dec. 15.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR one year, twenty able bodied NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road. Good usage to, and punctual payment for their services, may be relied on. Any persons who have, and are disposed to Hire, will please give the earliest notice to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to contract for that number, on behalf of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company. Richard Ratcliff. Dec. 15.

JUST RECEIVED,

First quality Bloom and Muscatel Raisins by the box, Prunes by the box, Olives by the box, Grapes by the jar or smaller quantity, Sweet Oranges, and A general assortment of Groceries, &c. T. J. M. V. Dec. 27.

The Creditors of Enoch Ward,

and also of the late firm of O'Neal & Ward, are requested to meet at Mr. R. Mott's tavern on Friday Evening next, at seven o'clock, with a statement of their claims, when proposals will be made to them for settling all the claims that may be existing against said Ward. Dec. 27.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber not being able to pay off his debts without exposing his property to PUBLIC SALE, and being willing to satisfy his creditors has thought proper to give public notice to all whom he is indebted to, that on the 4th of January next, 1804, he means to expose to Public Sale all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, at the Market-square, in the Town of Alexandria. Those to whom I stand indebted will be at liberty to purchase to the amount of their claims. WILLIAM WIGGINS. December 29.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on the 2d December, a BLACK COW, with a white face and wide horns, a crop in the left and swallow fork in the right ear. If not stolen the must have taken the Centerville road, as on the day above mentioned I got her home from Frederick county. The above reward will be paid to whoever may bring her home. Bryan Hampson. Dec. 27.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN from 20 to 35 years of age, capable of washing and ironing, and who is well recommended. Apply to the Printer. Dec. 22.

From the New-York Evening Post.

NEW PAMPHLET.

NUMBER VII.

The following independent observations on a blind attachment to party, do the writer, especially considered as a democrat, much credit:—

"But it is said that Mr. Jefferson was intended for the presidency by the party, to which Mr. Van Ness was attached & their wishes he was bound not to counteract. This is a position weaker and infinitely more dangerous than the first. That a man is bound to pursue indiscriminately the measures of his party, however unjust in themselves, or dangerous to the community, is a doctrine not novel to this country, but not the less wicked. That in defiance of his own conviction he should be driven by an exasperated party, to the support of measures which he deems hostile to the prosperity and happiness of the nation, supposes too outrageous an attack on mental independence, to be tolerated for a moment. If Mr. Van Ness differed in opinion on this occasion from his party, who can doubt that he was correct in attempting to give effect to his sentiments. In a country where there are no tyrannical rules to restrain, nor bloody inquisition to punish the freedom of opinion, men are accustomed to triumph in the uncontrolled expression of their sentiments, and will think differently. If he deemed the political talents of Mr. B. superior to those of Mr. Jefferson, and that the government would derive a vigor and dignity from his administration, which the indecision of Mr. Jefferson's character could not give it, he was certainly not singular. The same sentiment may be traced to many of the best republicans in the country, and as it is exclusively a matter of opinion, which is to be referred to the judgment of individuals, who will presume to criminate or proscribe those who profess it? It is not within my design to draw at present a comparison between the characters of these gentlemen, nor shall I ever arraign the integrity of those who may differ from me on the subject. It is a speculative opinion, unconnected with principle."

It appears from the subsequent passage that it was at one time a prevalent opinion with the democratic party in the legislature at Albany, that Mr. Burr should be preferred to Mr. Jefferson, if they came before the House of Representatives with an equal number of votes. Yet have we seen the Clintonians with equal address and boldness, make the holding this opinion so odious a crime in the eyes of their party that every man who could has escaped from being included in the number of those who maintained it.

"If there existed the most remote obligation to adhere to Mr. Jefferson as the candidate of a party, it certainly ceased after he had received the fair support of that party throughout the United States, and had been rejected by the House of Representatives. Upon that rejection every incidental obligation that could have arisen from party considerations was dissolved, and the two candidates assumed a new and distinct character. There is nothing novel in this opinion. That it prevailed at Albany is unquestionably true. It was prevalent among those, who were there deemed leading and conspicuous men. They openly contended that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, were presented to the House of Representatives upon equal grounds, with equal claims, and expressed a strong desire that Mr. Burr should be chosen. Among the warmest advocates of this opinion was Mr. Brockholst Livingston, that honorable man who now professes great abhorrence of such iniquitous conduct. I assert this upon indubitable authority." "There were many others at that time loud and bold, in their professions of similar sentiments, but [who] now dare not support them, and tremble under the rod, which is suspended over them, by factious calumniators and governmental agents."

We are now arrived at the most important and interesting part of this pamphlet; the reader's particular attention will be well rewarded. Aristides in the close of his defence of Col. Burr develops a scene of iniquity in the conduct of the Republican party as they call themselves, which, although it may not excite very much surprise in those who have been accustomed for years to view their actions in their true light, is calculated to excite astonishment, we will say, indignation, in those honest but deluded men of their own side who have been in the habit of supposing that all the moral and political iniquity going, was monopolized by the federalists and that the good republicans, were all honorable men, disinterested men and the best of patriots. The writer having observed that if Col.

Burr had really sought the presidency, he would have been himself present at Washington on the field of action instead of going to Albany, and believes had he done so, "he would now have filled the presidential chair." Goes on thus

"This opinion it may be said, is derogatory to the characters of some of the then representatives of the people; be it so, their own conduct has justified the censure. It is undoubtedly true, that several members of the house of representatives were disposed to abandon Mr. Jefferson and vote for Mr. Burr, or that they were at least suspected of such intention by the friends of the latter gentleman. It is also true, that those members continued to vote for Mr. Jefferson, and that they subsequently received lucrative and honorable appointments. Nay more, I believe there would be no difficulty in proving that a member of that congress, declared after the contest was terminated, that he would have abandoned Mr. Jefferson if the federalists had offered him sufficient inducements. With this strong, direct, and irresistible coincidence of circumstances before them, who can doubt that the presidency was UP FOR SALE, AND WOULD HAVE BEEN STRUCK OFF TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER?—that if Mr. Burr had been on the spot, and could have descended so far as to promise political preferment or official emoluments and honors, he would now have administered the government of the United States?—These remarks may be deemed derogatory to the dignity of an American Congress. No one respects that body more than I do. —But when corruption or even its instruments, are permitted to enter its sacred walls, infamy should await them—and with the facts which I have before me, part of which only have been enumerated, I do not fear to investigate the subject."

We do not pretend that this is the first time that this charge of corruption has been advanced; but as the accusation, heretofore lay in the mouths of the federalists, it was received with suspicion by those who believe that the accusations of federalists are no more than base attempts to calumniate. But here we have it directly from the mouths of those who at the time of the transaction belonged all to one family and were admitted of course to its choicest secrets. From their own lips then we now learn that these incorruptible patriots actually set the presidency up for sale to the highest bidder. Yes, reader you are now informed by those, whose situation must of necessity have made them acquainted with every circumstance that took place, that the president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, the Man of the people, was exalted to the chief magistracy by direct, and positive BRIBERY; you are assured by one of themselves, that the democrats would not vote for him but on the express condition of lining their own pockets!

That this is not altogether a new method of doing business on the part of the good republicans, will appear abundantly evident, if the reader will only take the trouble to go back with me to the year 1794.

***** We are sorry that owing to repeated interruptions this forenoon, it is not in our power to conclude this subject without extending it to another number.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEBATE in the SENATE on the LOUISIANA TREATY.

CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, November 3.

"An act authorising the creation of a Stock to the amount of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the Convention of the thirtieth of April 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic and making provision for the payment of the same," under consideration.

(Mr. Breckenridge's Speech continued.)

The gentlemen from Delaware and Massachusetts both contend, that the 3d article of the treaty is unconstitutional, and our consent to its ratification a nullity, because the United States cannot acquire foreign territory. I am really at a loss how to understand gentlemen. They admit if I do understand them, that the acquisition of part at least of this country is essential to the United States, and must be made. That this acquisition must extend to the soil; and to use the words of their resolution last session, "That it is not consistent with the dignity of the union to hold a right so important by a tenure so uncertain." How, I ask, is this certain tenure to

be acquired but by conquest, or by a purchase of the soil? Did not gentlemen intend, when they urged its seizure, that the United States, if successful, should hold it in absolute sovereignty? Were any constitutional difficulties then in the way? And will they now be so good as to point out that part of the constitution which authorizes us to acquire territory by conquest, but forbids us to acquire it by treaty? But if gentlemen are not satisfied with any of the expostitions which have been given to the 3d article of the treaty, is there not one way at least by which this territory can be held? Cannot the constitution be so amended, (if it should be necessary) as to embrace this territory? If the authority to acquire foreign territory be not included in the treaty making power, it remains with the people; and in that way all the doubts and difficulties of gentlemen may be completely removed; and that too without affording France the smallest grounds of exceptions to the literal execution on our part, of that article of the treaty.

Suppose, continues the same gentleman, we should discover before the end of the session that France had acquired from Spain no title to Louisiana; would you not put it out of your own power to withhold the stock, by passing this bill. If such a discovery had any possibility of existence, there would be some force in the objection; but with the information before us, such discovery is impossible. By the treaty, France declares and covenants, that she has an incontestible title.

Spain has sanctioned that covenant by a similar declaration, that the right is in France, and has parted so far as is in her power with the possession by the delivery to France of the royal order for its surrender. It would therefore be a strange discovery now to make, that France had no title, nevertheless the declarations and acts of Spain to the contrary. But how could we reconcile such conduct to ourselves and to the world, after what has passed? A purchase has been made from France, and no exception during the negotiation taken to her title: The treaty has been ratified and proclaimed by the President; congress have passed an act authorizing him to take possession: He has no doubt made the arrangements, and is at this moment carrying into execution the injunctions of that act; but when we are about to fulfil the only stipulation which is important to France, we are called on to hold our lands, and examine if we cannot discover some flaw in the title we have purchased. Is this a candid, a becoming, an honorable course of proceeding? Would it not rather be a diplomatic and legislative *coup de main*, to avail ourselves of the possession of this country, which France and the world might justly call perjury? It certainly would; and the rejection or even postponement of this bill on such grounds, would in my opinion afford France no trifling pretext for the non-execution of the treaty on her part.

It is said that there is something mysterious in the very face of the treaty, for no consideration is stated to be given for this territory. The gentleman has certainly not examined these instruments with attention; and I shall merely refer him to the 9th article of the treaty. That article expressly refers to the conventions and declares them to be a part of it. Those conventions which are to be ratified jointly and at the same time with the treaty state the consideration.

I had hoped, sir, that the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Tracy) from the trouble he was so good as to give himself yesterday in assisting to amend this bill, would have voted for it: But it seems he is constrained to vote to day against it. He asks, if the United States have power to acquire and add new states to the Union, can they not also cede states? Can they not for example cede Connecticut to France? I answer they cannot; but for none of the reasons assigned by him. The government of the United States cannot cede Connecticut because, as it would be annihilating part of that sovereignty of the nation which is whole and entire, and upon which the government of the United States is dependent for its existence; and 2dly, because the fourth section of the 4th article of the constitution forbids it. But how does it follow as a consequence that because the United States cannot cede an existing state, they cannot acquire a new state? He admits explicitly that Congress may acquire territory and hold it as territory, but cannot incorporate it into the Union. By this construction, he admits the power to acquire territory under a modification infinitely more dangerous than the unconditional admission of a new state; for by its construction territories and citizens are considered and held as the property of the government of the United States, and may consequently be used as dangerous engines in the hands of government against the states and people.

Could we not, says the same gentleman, incorporate in the Union some foreign nation, containing ten millions of inhabitants, Africa for instance, and thereby destroy our government? Certainly the thing would be possible if congress would do it, and the people consent to it; but it is supposing so extreme a case and is so barely possible, that it does not merit serious refutation. It is also possible and equally probable, that republicanism itself may one day or other become unfashionable (for I believe it is not without its enemies) and that the people of America may call for a king. From such hypotheses it is impossible to deduce any thing for or against the construction contended for. The true construction must depend on the manifest import of the instrument and the good sense of the community.

The same gentleman in reply to the observations which fell from the gentleman from South Carolina, as to the admission of new states, observes

...or by a purchase of
...intend, when the
United States, if loca-
absolute sovereignty
difficulties then in the
be to good as to point
tion which authorizes
conquest, but forbids us
or it gentlemen are not
expositions which have
article of the treaty, is
by which this terri-
the constitution be fo-
e necessary) as to en-
he authority to acquire
included in the treaty
with the people; and
and difficulties of gen-
removed; and that too
the smallest grounds of
ecution on our part, of
same gentleman, we
end of the session that
Spain no title to Loui-
it out of your own
k, by passing this bill,
y possibility of exist-
force in the objection;
before us, such discove-
treaty, France declares
an *incontestable title*,
at convenient by a si-
right is in France, and
power with the pos-
France of the royal
would therefore be a
make, that France had
declarations and acts of
at how could we re-
selves and to the world,
A purchase has been
exception during the
title: The treaty has
d by the President;
it authorizing him to
no doubt made the ar-
moment carrying into
of that act; but when
only stipulation which
are called on to hold
we cannot discover
ave purchased. Is this
honorable course of pro-
rather be a diplomacie
y, to avail ourselves of
try, which France and
perfidy? It certainly
or even postponement
s, would in my opinio
text for the non-exe-
r part.
something mysterious in
for no consideration is
territory. The gen-
examined these instru-
I shall merely refer
the treaty. That ar-
ne conventions and de-
it. Those conventi-
ed jointly and at the
state the considerati-
e gentleman from Con-
n the trouble he was so
esterday in assisting to
e voted for it: But it
vote to day against it,
ates have power to ac-
e the Union, can they
they not for example
? I answer they can-
asons assigned by him.
ited States cannot cede
would be annihilating
e the nation which is
which the government
ndent for its existence
rth section of the 4th
forbids it. But how
tence that because the
an existing state, they
? He admits explicit-
ire territory and hold
incorporate it into the
ion, he admits the pow-
er a modification in-
an the unconditional
for by its construction
considered and held as
ment of the United
ly be used as dange-
of government against
same gentleman, in-
ne foreign nation con-
bitants, Africa for in-
our government?
be possible if congress
consent to it; but it
case and is so barely
erit serious refection.
ally probable, that re-
day or other become
e it is not without its
le of America may call
ptheses it is impossible
against the construc-
true construction must
port of the instrument
community.
n reply to the observa-
gentleman from Sou-
n of new states, observe

although Congress may admit new states, the president and Senate who are but a component part, cannot. Apply this doctrine to the case before us. How could Congress by any mode of legislation admit this country into the Union until it was acquired? and how can this acquisition be made except through the treaty-making power? Could the gentleman rise in his place and move for leave to bring in a bill for the purchase of Louisiana and its admission into the Union? I take it that no transaction of this or any other kind, with a foreign power, can take place except through the executive department, and that in the form of a treaty, agreement or convention. When the acquisition is made, Congress can then make such disposition of it as may be expedient.

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 23.

The House went into committee of the whole—Mr. J. C. Smith in the Chair—on the report of the committee of ways and means on the memorial of sundry sugar refiners in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York—The report concludes with the following resolution:

“Resolved, That no internal duty shall be collected on sugars received from the refinery, since the 30th day of June 1802; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.”

After considerable debate this measure was disagreed to.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole, and concurred by yeas and nays—Yeas 52—Nays 57.

Monday, December 26.

Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial from the City Council of Washington, requesting the attention of Congress to the memorial presented by their predecessors at the last session.

Referred to Messrs. Nicholson, J. Lewis, Van Rensselaer, Jones, Dennis, Elliot, and Bryan.

The House went into a committee of the whole Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the report of a select committee respecting the expediency of reprinting the laws, journals, and other documents.

The report enters much into detail and enforces the expediency of reprinting the laws, journals, and other documents; but in consideration of the existing claims on the treasury, recommends that at present an edition of the *laws only* should be reprinted, submitting a resolution that 10,000 copies be printed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

The report was agreed to.

The House immediately took up the report, agreed to it, and appointed a committee to bring in a bill.

Tuesday December 27.

The report of the committee of ways and means, containing a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee of accounts, to consist of three members, for the settlement of all expenses defrayed out of the contingent fund of the house, was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the District of New Hampshire, made a report of articles of impeachment.

The articles were read and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Philadelphia, December 26.

The ship Commerce, Dyer, from Liverpool, remains below. Her letter bag has not reached town: We are of course unable to say what are the latest dates of her advices. One of the crew who came up on Saturday, to procure assistance to get her off, says, he was on shore at Liverpool the 14th November. He brought with him the London Star of the 3d, from which we have selected a variety of matter of considerable interest. Our regular files by her will doubtless be much later, and furnish extensive selections for future numbers. It is certain, however, that so late as the 14th of November, no attempt at invasion had been made. On the part of England, their preparations for the event continued to be unabated in vigor and extent.

Since the above, we have received our regular files of London and Liverpool prints: the former to the 8th, and the latter to the 11th of Nov. We perceive in them, much matter to awaken attention; but the late hour at which we received them compels us to defer their publication until our next.

On the 5th November it was reported in London, that Bonaparte was on the coast of France superintending the embarkation of his army. This rumour created considerable agitation. On the 8th, however, it appeared that he was still at Paris, and instead of shipping soldiers, was receiving *levee* company.

The 12th November was the anniversary of Bonaparte's triumph over the French Directory; and it was rumoured in London, that he had fixed on that day to try his fortune against England.

It was also reported, on the 8th November that the Emperor of Russia had refused to listen to dispatches addressed to him personally from the hands of Bonaparte.

The British Parliament were further prorogued until the 2d of November.

The late advices from the continent, and particularly secret intelligence from the French ports, had produced a belief in England, that the preparations of the enemy were intended, in the first instance against Ireland. The govern-

ment, partaking of this belief, had taken the most prompt and vigorous measures to place that portion of the kingdom in the strongest state of defence.

The subsequent articles are taken from the New York paper of Saturday last, which we received last evening by private conveyance.

New York, Dec. 24.

Arrived yesterday, the British ship Fortitude, captain Hupnam, in 40 days from Londonderry. Left there, ship Independence, Fleming, to sail for New York in eight or ten days. Spoke, December 15, the schooner Belmour, of George Town, 21 days from Jamaica for an eastern port, the captain of which informed, that the last British Packet brought news of the death of Bonaparte.

The British brig Simon, Cook, lately on shore, and afterwards upset, as before mentioned, was towed into port yesterday.

Sloop Sea Flower, from Wiscasset. Off the South end of Block Island, spoke schr. Sally, 17 days from North Carolina, for New York, who had lost his deck load and boat in a gale. Same day saw a schooner with her mainmast gone.

Richmond, Dec. 21.

Appointments by the Legislature of Virginia.

On Monday last, John Page, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Governor of this Commonwealth for one year.

On the same day, Thompson Mason, Esq. was appointed a Brigadier General of the Militia of this state, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Brigadier General Steven T. Mason.

On Tuesday, Samuel Tyler, Esq. one of the Members of the Privy Council, was elected Chancellor of the Chancery District Court, holden at Williamsburg, in opposition to Mann Page, Esq. who was appointed to that office by the Executive some time last summer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William Wirt, Esq.—the Legislature not confirming the appointment by the Executive of Mr. Page.

And on Wednesday, Mr. Meriwether Jones was appointed Printer to this Commonwealth.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Translated for the American.

Paris, October 15, 1803.

The minister of the exterior relations, to his excellency Mr. De Drayer, the envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of Denmark.

SIR,

The minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the decree of the 19th June, respecting neutral commerce with the French republic, during the actual existence of hostilities. I ought to have transmitted the notes which your excellency had addressed to me, relating to that decree: I did not receive the answer till a few days ago, which I hasten to communicate to you.

These communications import, that the decree cannot be absolutely revoked, but that the neutral powers will certainly be satisfied with the modifications which it has received.

For the purpose of making you acquainted with these modifications, I borrow the very terms of the minister of the interior.

“1. Iron and lumber from the north, and other articles which belong to maritime provisions, or which can come only from these countries, are admitted without exceptions, although they should not be accompanied with the certificate required by the decree aforesaid.

“2. The entry of a vessel really forced by stress of weather, or by other accidents into England; and which does not unload her cargo, nor take in a new one, shall not be a motive for her being excluded, except her cargo shall offer some other motive for suspicion.

“3. The returns of counter value prescribed by the 3d article of the decree, during their passage by land, concerning the precautions which the transports made in that manner, in the case of exacting, are precautions which neither shall weigh the captain, nor on the strange vessel, but solely on the owner, or French consignee.

“4. They admit into our ports, without any formality, all merchandize, which carry with them a character, such as one cannot suppose to be coming from England or from her colonies—an exception is made for the productions of the North, the Levant and of the French colonies.

“5. Finally, the custom-house officers are authorized to receive an equivalent, certificates of origin, delivered in good form by the local authorities, when the Republic has no commercial agent at the place of departure.”

Receive, sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

(Signed) TALLEYRAND.

Capt. Wescot, of the schr. Anson, arrived at Boston the 17th inst. in 37 days from Cork. Capt. Wescot, left the river on the 9th Nov

but had no intercourse with the city for five or six days previous. His papers are therefore no later than our accounts direct from England.—At the time of his departure no events of any magnitude had transpired; the invasion of that kingdom, as well as England was expected; and they were prepared at all points to receive the foe; on this subject, there appeared to be no division of sentiment, and no clashing of interest; on the cheek of the catholic, as well as the protestant; the insurgent as the loyalist, the ardour of patriotism glowed with an equal heart and fervor, when called on to repel a foreign usurper. Of the late rebellion but little was heard; the chiefs had been principally arrested, and were hung out of the way.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated December 23.

“This morning arrived here in 25 days from Martinique, the schooner Victory, capt. Patterson. The night before the Victory sailed, a small expedition consisting of English seamen, landed at the fort on the right of Port Royal, tumbled the guns down the precipice, blew up the magazine, and made prisoners of the garrison.

“The privateer lately mentioned to have been cut out of Martinique, was called the Harmony. The men who performed this gallant act, not only cut out the privateer but took a small fort, spiked the guns, and made prisoners of the garrison. This party was formed of the boats of the Blenheim of 74 guns, assisted by a cutter and a brig. The island was still blockaded by from 6 to 8 British ships of war. These, however, have no particular station, but keep cruising about.

“P. S. There are now coming up a British ship, the brig Nancies, from St. Ubes and the brig Joseph, from Martinique, lately ashore on the Hook. She is insured in your city; but the expense of getting her off, it is believed, will not amount to an average.”

The *Mountain of Salt*, which has been discovered in Louisiana, if in the winding of the story it does not turn out a *malehill*, will be a greater treasure to the western part of the United States, than a mine of gold. The use of salt in fattening of cattle has been too well and too generally experienced to require insisting upon it here.—Considering the immense tracts of pasture land on the mountains and in the valleys between them, and the immeasurable extent of the meadows which margin the lakes and rivers that run between the mountains and the Pacific Ocean, it is not advancing too much to say, that the United States might soon supply the world with food, and be to it what Ireland once was to a great part of Europe, and what she now is to England. The scarcity and consequent high price of salt in Kentucky is the only thing which has prevented the people of that country from sending beer and pork to the different markets of the world in sufficient quantities and at a price so low as to undersell and cut out all rivalry in that trade. The discovery above alluded to, will produce such incalculable felicities not only in the fattening of cattle, but in saving of the flesh, that common justice to those states which have hitherto been in that department of husbandry and commerce, will impose upon the legislature the necessity of counterbalancing it by some restrictive duty. Assuredly it is not to be believed that party venom will be allowed to proceed to great state injustice—nor will Americans whether federalists or anti federalists—nor can the legislature forget, that it is to the enterprise of the Northern states, their hardihood, their industry and fragility, the union is chiefly indebted for its opulence, and commercial consequence at this day. The victualing business, the live stock, horse and mule trade, from the New England states, constituted one of the most productive branches of our commerce—and on that account the government and legislature are bound to take care that those states shall suffer no injury from the superior natural advantages of the western country. Happy, glorious country, which instead of being obliged to exert our national wisdom to supply the deficiencies of nature and circumstances, have rather to exercise your powers in pruning redundances, and managing the exuberant gifts of heaven, so as to prevent them from overloading your people beyond the weight which human moderation, and discretion can be expected to bear—in which no premium is necessary to give the spur to jaded industry—and where the question is not how such or such a state shall be more enriched, but how such or such a state shall be constitutionally restrained from becoming too opulent.

It must be highly gratifying to every good heart, no matter of what nation or party, to contemplate the unlimited field which America at this day opens to the industrious of the human race, uncramped by any of those provisory regulations with which necessity, and old irreparable errors have clogged the efforts of industry in all the old countries, (a little even in England itself) and which cannot be removed without danger and injustice. Let the population of Europe overteem with even more than primitive fecundity till the land be overloaded beyond its power of production, and here millions upon millions of virgin acres, open their arms to receive and welcome the superfluity, be it ever so great. Here the hard oat-cake of Sawney shall be softened with the *brew of gude beef*; the leek of taffy shall sea-

son the pelly of his turkey or duck; and poor paddy will kitchen his quondam daily fare, his dry potatoe with his meat, long well known to his sight, but seldom, in some cases never, known to his taste.

When contemplating a subject of such universal importance and felicity, the heart bursts for a time from the bonds which it willingly receives from national duty, dwells with joy upon the magnificent, and before unseen spectacle, of many millions of people, eating not only bread, but meat, without scarcity; subjected to no master, but the laws and the lawful authorities; and submitting to no controul but those which are imposed by conscience, religion, the general good, and the public tranquility. [Courier.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THE RETORT.—An Improvment.

ADDRESSED TO MR. ****.

SO then, polite Sir, we wear but the veil,
To hide ugly features, or faces grown stale;
An eye of malignancy, darting its fire,
When under the gauze, you say, looks its ire,
Which granted—you will not deny, I presume,
We have prudence, if not handsome faces in bloom—
And the wife of your sex, I've ever been told,
Will prudence prefer, to youth, beauty, or gold;
That you do not, how can I, dear Sir, but suppose,
Tho' brilliant the fancy, you're not one of those?
December 29.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at twelve o'clock to-morrow, at the Vendue Store, two elegant forest HORSES and a single Chair.

THOMAS PATTEN.

December 29.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday next, the 2d of January, 1804, at 8 o'clock, P. M. on the north end of Fairfax Street, extended,

The New Building,

Erected by the committee of health last fall as an asylum for the poor.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place abovementioned by the subscribers, some or all of whom will attend for that purpose.

A. Jamieson,
Alexander Smith,
John Mandeville.

Dec. 30.

S. THOMEE

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the line of

GILDING

And Enamelling on Glass, a few doors above the Washington Tavern. Looking Glass and Picture Frames made and

REGILT.

NEEDLE WORK

framed in a handsome manner,

And NAMES done on GLASS.

S. THOMEE, as a stranger being determined to establish himself in the line of his profession, solicits that encouragement alone which he trusts the reasonableness of his charges and his assiduity to business may entitle him to.

Window Cornices handsomely Gilt, and every thing in his line done to please the fancy of the owner equal to any imported.

He has some glasses and prints for sale on low terms.

Dec. 30.

d3m

NOTICE.

WAS left in the Court House, some time in August last, a light coloured UMBRELLA; at the last court a SWORD in a cane, with a gilt head. The owners by applying to the subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement, may have them again.

James Campbell.

Dec. 28.

co3t

TO RENT,

A three story brick WAREHOUSE, situate at the lower end of King Street. Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 22.

d

For Sale,

4000 bushels of Richmond Coal. Apply to Wm. OXLEY.

Dec. 27.

d

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro LAD about 18 years of age. Apply to MATTHEW EAKIN.

Dec. 27.

6d

TO LET,

A good three story BRICK HOUSE, On Prince Street, lately occupied by Mr. Lawrence, between the floors of Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Hodgson, possession will be immediately given—or terms apply to Aaron Hewes, who lives four doors above, or to

JOHN HARPER, Sen'r

Dec. 10.

co

Wanted to Hire,

A MAN COOK—For one well acquainted with his business generous wages will be given. Apply to the Printer.

December 27.

d

ELEGANT EDITION

The HOLY BIBLE.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription, (in four handsome octavo volumes)

THE HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The Old and New Testaments.

CONDITIONS.

It shall be printed on a superfine wove paper, with an elegant new type.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars per vol. in boards, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

To those who subscribe for several copies, a discount will be made, proportioned to the number subscribed for.

THE advantage of having this valuable Book printed on a large type, and, at the same time, in portable and convenient volumes, appears to evident, that the encouragement necessary to warrant an undertaking of such magnitude, is confidently expected; a portable volume would often be taken up, in a moment of leisure, when the size of a large, unwieldy folio, would operate as an apology for leaving it unopened; in this way, small portions of time would be profitably employed, which might otherwise be totally lost. In large families a Bible in volumes, affording an opportunity for several to read at once, may sometimes be peculiarly convenient; it seems superfluous to add much on this subject—suffice it to say, that no reasonable expense or pains shall be spared, to render this edition of the Holy Scriptures both correct and elegant.

The above work is in press, and will be finished about the end of the present year.

Subscriptions received by R. and J. Gray, King street, where a specimen of the paper and printing may be seen.

Douglas and Mandeville,

Have just received and for Sale,

20 Boxes } Fresh RAISINS,
20 Kegs }
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
5 trials of soft shell Almonds.

December 22.

ec6t

Sale Postponed.

THE subscribers not being able to have the LANDS advertised below surveyed, and the Lots filed off in a satisfactory manner by Thursday next, on account of the badness of the weather, are under the necessity of postponing the sale until Tuesday the 10th of January, when the sale will positively take place.

Charles Simms,
George Deneale,
Edmund J. Lee.

Valuable Property for Sale,

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.
Will positively be sold on Tuesday the 10th day of January next on the premises,
107 Acres of LAND,

Including Mr. Dade's former Dwelling House and House, Garden, Stables &c. adjoining the Town of Alexandria, formerly the property of Mr. Baldwin Dade, and now owned by Col. Nathaniel Pendleton, of New York.

This land lies at the upper end of the Town, and fronts on the river Potomac, so as to include two good Fisheries, and runs back between the Town and Mr. Hartshorne's Land; crosses the George town road, and runs between the race ground, and Messrs. Kendall's, Charles Simms's and Fitzhugh's Lots, to Mr. Charles Alexander's back line.

That part of the Land lying between the river and the George town road, has been laid off into Lots of two acres corresponding with the squares in Town, and Fairfax, Royal, Pitt, St. Asaph, Washington, and Columbus streets extended, with cross streets of the same width, and will be sold in whole or half squares; the Land west of the George town road will be sold in lots of from two to five acres each, as may best accommodate purchasers. Considerable trouble has been taken to render the title clear, and freed from every possible incumbrance or prospect of litigation.

The terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money payable on the first day of March next, and the remainder in nine and eighteen months, a negotiable note will be required for the first payment, and a security on the property for the balance. This property is beautifully situated for building Lots, lying in a long slip from the river to the top of the hill, which ranges with Mr. Dulany's house, and the whole of it fronting with a full view of the Town, and extending back to a range of highly improved meadows; the plot and survey made by Col. Gilpin, may be seen at any time on application to

Charles Simms, } Attorneys
George Deneale, } in fact to
Edmund J. Lee, }
Nathaniel Pendleton.

December 9.

RAN-AWAY,

From the subscriber living in Fauquier County, a negro man named

ZACHARY.

HE is a very tall black fellow, clean limbed, has lost the finger next the little one on his left hand, flutters much in speaking, and is about 20 years old.

He was at Mr. Travis Daniel's in Stafford, about a fortnight ago, and had a pass certifying him to be a free man, said to be signed with the name of the Clerk of Fauquier. I will give Thirty Dollars to any person delivering me the said negro in Fauquier county, and all lawful charges, and Two Dollars extra for his pass, or Twenty Dollars for lodging him in any jail, so that I get him again.

JAMES STIGLAR.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from him off.

16.

d3w

PORT FOLIO.

THE Patrons of the Port Folio, and the public generally are informed, that on the first day of January next, the publication of the fourth volume will commence.

The friends to this establishment will please recollect, that one of the most necessary stipulations is the payment of one years subscription, (Five Dollars) in advance.

Subscriptions or arrearages will be thankfully received for the Editor, by the Editor of the Alexandria Advertiser, who is his agent in this place.

Tunis Craven,

Has just received and is now opening at his store in King-Street a few doors above Messrs. Bennett and Watts's, a handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of superfine broad cloths, and cassimeres, coating, forest cloth, kersey, and half-thicks, striped and rose blackets, trizes, flannels, tollinet and swansdowns, Russia flustering, raven duck, dowlas, creas and rickenburgs, brown and white plattas, Irish linen, long lawn and fine cotton shirting, an elegant assortment of cambric muslins, white and coloured fine India mull, mull and prigg do. fashionable chintz and calicoes, furniture do. ladies extra long cotton gloves, French and English silk pick nick, &c. &c. do. 6.4 satin fringe and fancy bordered cambric shawls, white and coloured camel's hair do. patent sewing cotton threads, laces, bobbin, &c. &c. The above goods will be disposed of on the usual terms for cash.

N. v. 21.

JANNEY and PATON

Have just received, per the brig Polly, and for Sale,

24 bds. } New England Rum,
56 bls. }
75 tons Plaster Paris.

And on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES. And about

1250 tons Plaster.

Farmers will find it to their interest, when purchasing, to look at this plaster, as they certainly will be able to please themselves as to quality. It lays very convenient to a water carriage, and may be put on board a vessel free of cartage.

Dec. 9.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET,

New-England Potatoes,

Coarse Salt,

Midlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low terms,

Ready made Bags,
Bar Iron,
Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Indian Meal, Rye Meal,
Shorts and Bran,
Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels,

Large and small vessels may be conveniently accommodated with Wharfage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to sell or let—with the privilege of receiving and shipping goods free of wharfage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Mun after's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 12th mo. 20th.

ecot

To be Sold,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mann Page, deceased, on Monday the 2d day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Mansfield, his late residence,

All the personal Property belonging to his Estate:

Consisting of about One Hundred and Sixty NEGROES,

together with all the stock of Horses, three Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Plantation Utensils, and about 1000 barrels of Corn. Amongst the Negroes are seven very valuable Carpenters, three excellent Blacksmiths, two Millers and some other tradesmen. The greater part, if not the whole, of this valuable property, will be sold on a credit of 12 months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid. All sums under twenty dollars must be paid in money.

There is also to dispose of, at private sale, and on the foregoing terms, a number of

LOTS

in Hanover town, county of Hanover, including the Tobacco Warehouses at that place; a House and Lot in the town of Bath, or Berkeley Springs, and 3000 acres of

TENNESSEE LANDS,

belonging to said estate.

All persons having claims against said Estate, will please make them known as speedily as possible; and those indebted with it is hoped, be forward in making payment to

Robert Patton,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Fredericksburg, Dec. 1.

INDIA GOODS.

I have received twenty four bales of India Goods.

CONSISTING OF

Beerhom Gurrahs,	Gazapoor do.
Beepoor Coffahs,	Patna Chintz,
Mow Sannas,	Mizzapoor do.
Johanna do.	Blue Gilla Hh's,
Mamarapoor do.	Sooty Romall do.
Jailapoor do.	

Benjamin Shreve.

Nov. 2.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the BANK or ALEXANDRIA, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this Town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By Order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

December 15,

The Printers of the Virginia Gazette, Richmond; Virginia Herald, Fredericksburg; and the Virginia Centinel, Winchester, are requested to insert the above till the day of election.

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED.

Per the Ship Shepherds, from London, via Norfolk.

SHAD and HERRING TWINE

of a superior quality,

Fashionable London made Hats,
Irish Linens from 1/10 to 4/10 sterling,
Sewing Silks, best London Pewter,
Best British FF and battle Gunpowder.
They expect, by the first arrival from New York, Russia Sheetings and Patent Shot,
BB to No. 8, &c. &c.

Dec. 17.

ec2w

Notice is hereby Given,

That we the subscribers, in pursuance of several decrees of the High Court of Chancery, held at the City of Richmond, dated on the 22d day September, 1801, and the 1st of Oct. her, 1801, the 26th of March, and 15th September, 1802, shall proceed to sell on the premises, hereinafter mentioned, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 31 day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money,

A Tract of Land,

SITUATE, lying and being on Bull Run, in the county of Prince William, on which Mr. William Armistead now lives, containing eleven hundred and forty acres, being the remainder of the land of John Armistead, deceased, of Caroline county, in the said county of Prince William, devised by him to his son, the aforesaid William Armistead: on this land there are a comfortable and commodious dwelling house, and other necessary out houses, and a stable and barn. The soil is good, and there is a sufficient quantity of timber for its support. It is expected that those who wish to purchase will examine the land. It is situated in a healthy and genteel neighbourhood; its distance is about three miles from Hay Market, twenty five miles from Dumfries, and thirty five miles from Alexandria.

Thos Lee, sen.

Gerard Alexander,

Bernard Hooc, jun.

Com'rs.

Dec. 25.

ec3wds

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT an ELECTION for Five Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, will be held at the Court House in Alexandria, on Monday the 16th day of January next.

By Order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.

Dec. 22.

Mr. A. Davis, at Richmond, and Mr. T. Green, Fredericksburg, will please publish the foregoing in their papers until the day of the Election.

This is to give Notice,

THAT we the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of George Kilton, late of the said county of Alexandria, deceased—All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the ninth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this twenty seventh day of December, 1803.

John C. Vowell,

Daniel M'Leod.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of George Kilton, deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the above named administrators, or either of them.

Dec. 28.

ec3w

To rent for one or two years, the STORE and CELLAR I at present occupy; also a STORE and CELLAR on King street, near Mott's Tavern.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of GROUND,

Containing five acres, one mile from town lying between the Georgetown road, and the river, near Mr. Hoppers, on which is a small House.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Nov. 19.

2aw

Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

Valuable property for Sale.

In pursuance of a Decree of the United States the District of Columbia, at the last term held for the county of Alexandria Court for sale by public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Wednesday the 18th of January, on the premises,

Two unimproved Lots,

or parcels of ground situated to a rent of £. 13. 6: 0 per annum, situate lying, and being on the west side of Water street, and fourth fifth of Franklin street, in the town of Alexandria.

The sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Samuel Craig,

Elisha Janney,

P. G. Marsteller,

Com'rs.

Dec. 28.

ec.

Notice.

All persons who stand indebted to the estate of Jesse Pugh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands against said estate are directed to produce them legally authenticated for settlement to

CATHARINE PUGH,

Administratrix,

at the house formerly occupied by Henry S. Earl, Fairfax street.

Dec. 28.

ec3t

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

Have lately received,

LINN'S SECOND LETTER,

In answer to Dr. Priestley's Discourse of his Pamphlet, entitled, Socrates and Jesus compared—62 cents.

Hear Both Sides, a new Comedy, by Holcroft—25 cents, and

D'Hart's Narrative Poems, 37 cents.

December 16.

d

NOTICE.

THE subscribers and members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting, to be held in the capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the second day of January next, agreeable to law. Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be represented by the members of the State legislature representing the county wherein the respective members reside, or by the senator of their respective districts.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent, M. A. S.
Richmond, Nov. 27, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture, in the State of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting, to be held at their general office, in Richmond, on the eleventh day of January next.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent, M. I. C.
Richmond, Nov. 29, 1803. } D7 1aw 4w

JOSHUA RIDDLE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a very complete

Assortment of Fall Goods,

consisting of best superfine, fine and coarse cloths, of every colour, kerseys, swansdowns, thick-felts, fancy cords, velvets, kerseys, half-thicks, plains and kendal cottons, rose and striped blankets, flannels, baizes, coatings, napt frizes, scarlet cloaks, stockings, rickenburgs, chaburgs, Hessian talls. Also, a variety of

FANCY GOODS,

the whole of which he offers at the most reduced prices, for ready payment, or on the usual credit to those whose punctuality may be relied on.

Nov. 1.

d3t 1aw

Fifty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending two black men who have disappeared from M'Call's Nail Manufactory in Alexandria, one named CHARLES and the other HARRY, both blacksmiths. Charles is about 30 years old, a common sized man, well made, not a very dark complexion, nor good countenance. Harry is one or two years older, nearly the same size, complexion and a down look, bad countenance, impediment in his speech, and strops a little in his walk. They are brothers and both write a tolerable good hand, and will in doubt have passes. Their clothing I believe not good, nor can I describe it, as their usual working cloaths are left behind.

Ten Dollars will be given for them, if taken in Alexandria and brought home, or Twenty Five for either, if taken at a further distance, and secured in jail so that I get them.

Wm. Stewart, jun.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against taking away or harbouring the above Negroes.

Dec. 29.

d

VENISON HAMS.

THE subscriber has received one hundred fresh Venison Hams, which he offers for sale at Ten Cents per pound.

John McClellen.

Dec. 28.

ec3t

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S. S. N O W D E N